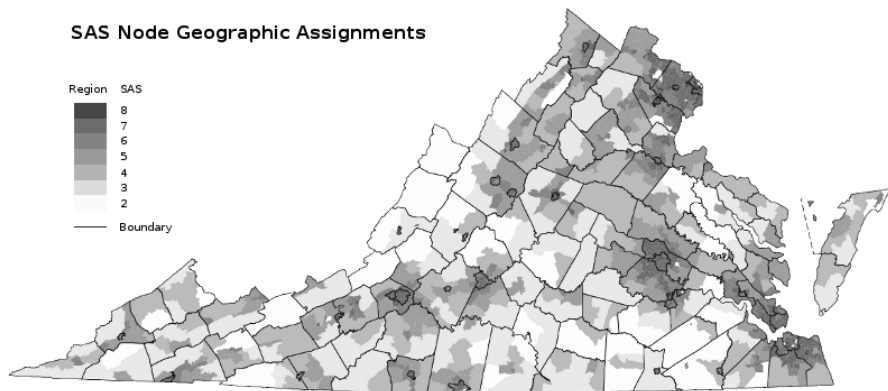


Key Bridge SAS + ESC

Introduction to our proposed
Spectrum Access System &
Environmental Sensing Capability

PARTITIONED SOLUTION IS FLEXIBLE, SECURE AND TRANSPARENT

SAS PROVIDES CBSD ENABLEMENT



Principal Architecture Concepts:

- SAS has a service area
- ESC has a service area

ESC ESTABLISHES AUTHORIZATION



Principal Operating Concepts:

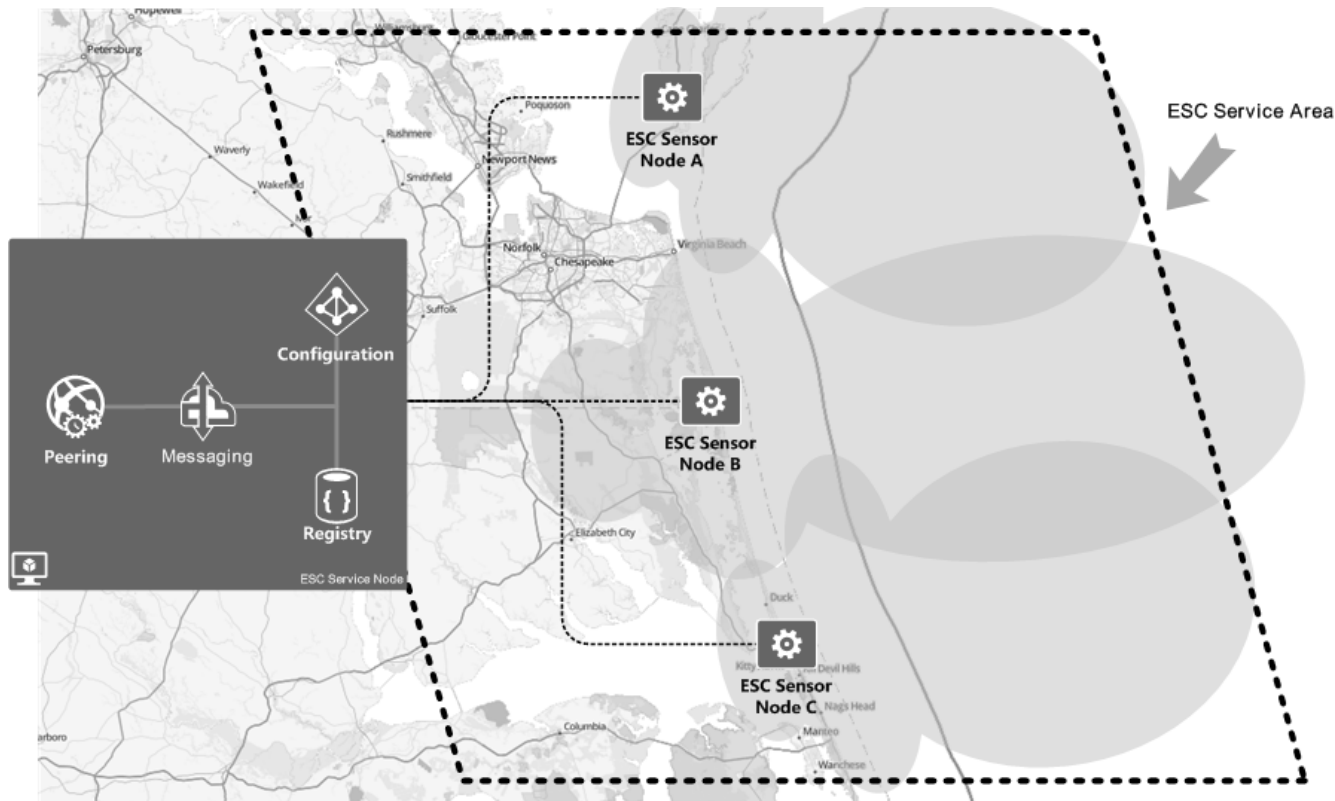
- SAS registers with ESC
- ESC information is limited to the SAS registered service area

ESC Service Area

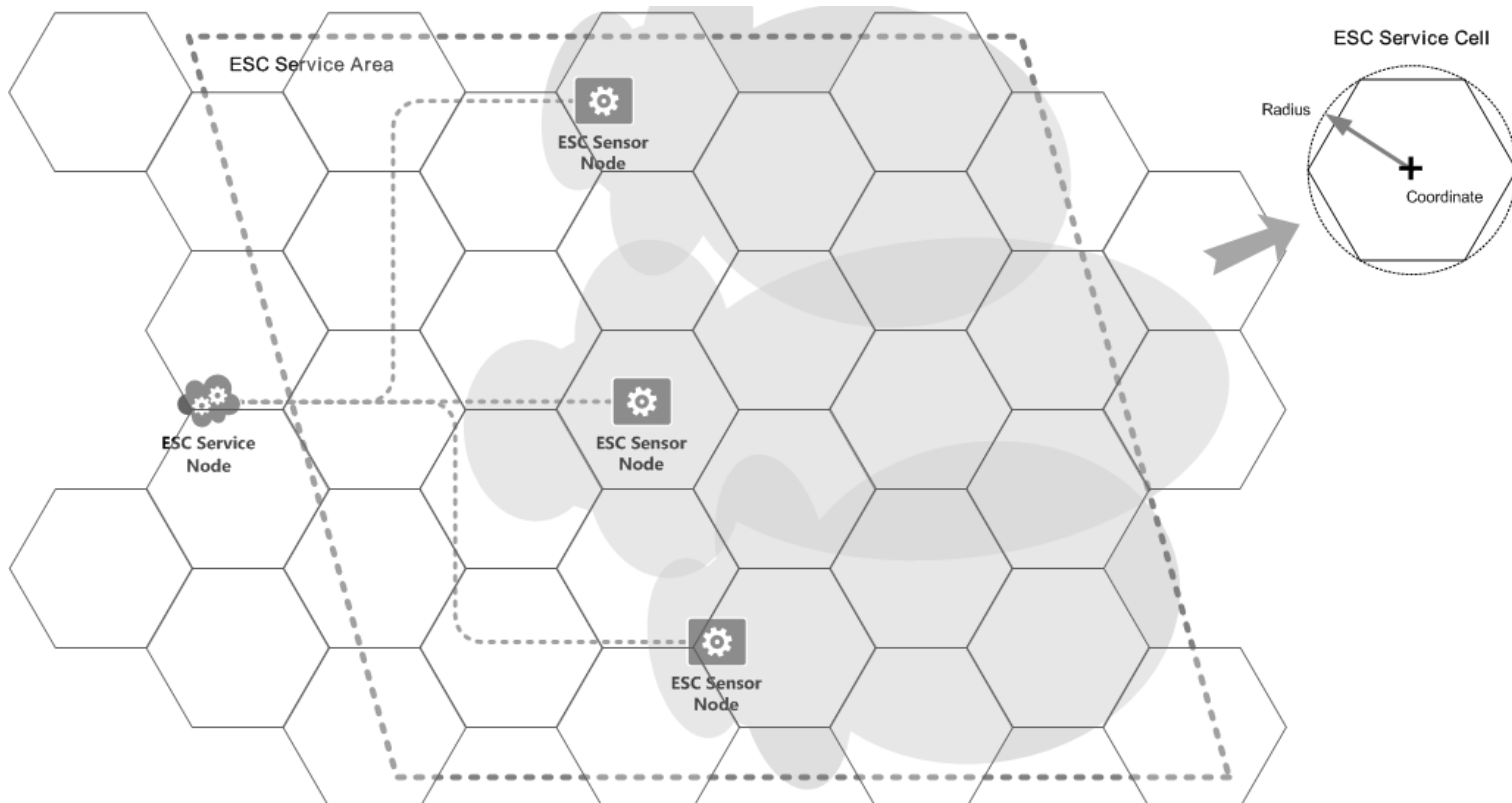
ESC Service Cell

ESC Infrastructure

ESC COVERAGE REGIONS ORGANIZED INTO “ESC SERVICE AREAS”



ESC SERVICE AREAS ORGANIZED INTO “ESC SERVICE CELLS”

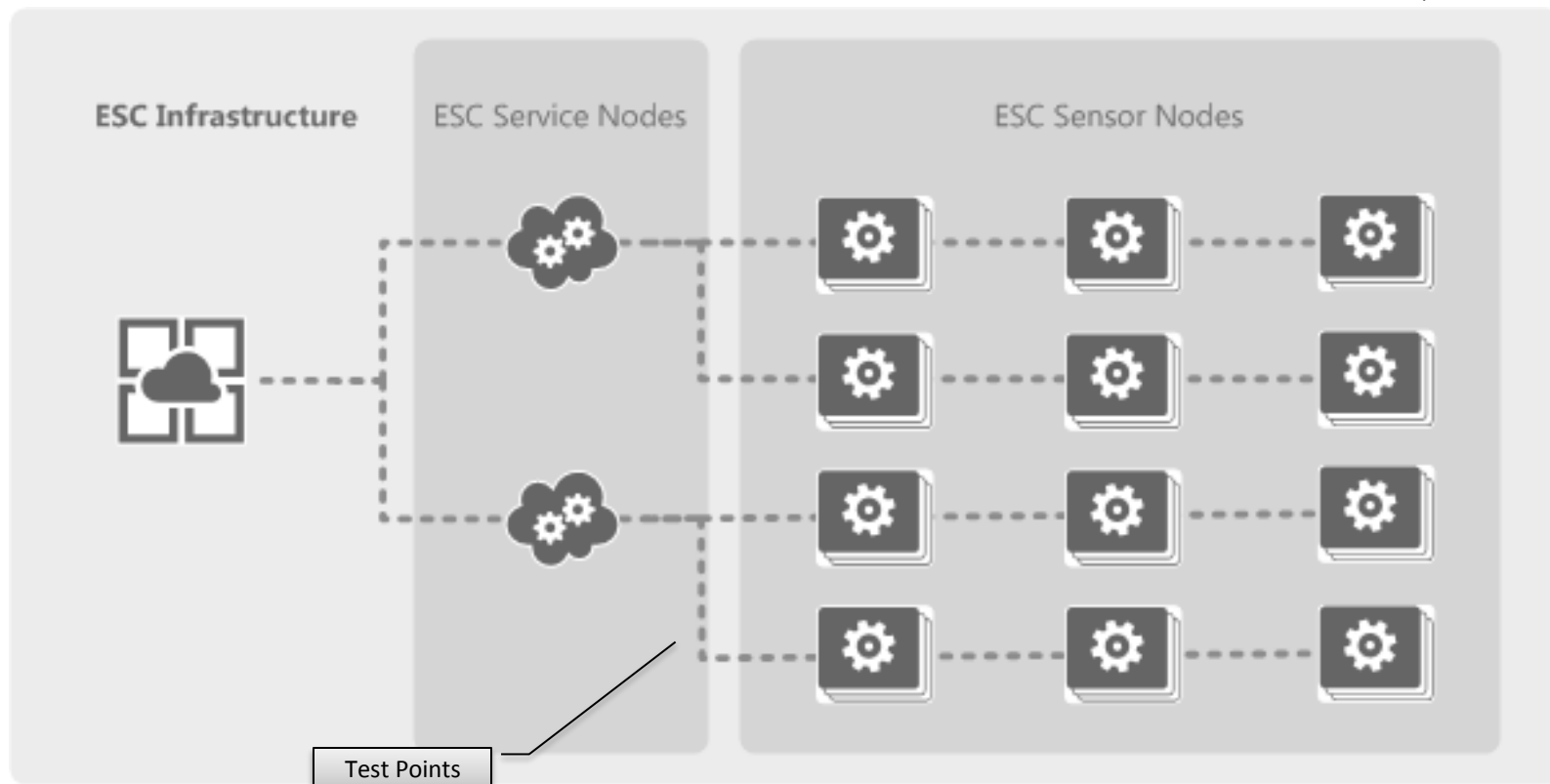


ESC SERVICE CELLS ARE DYNAMICALLY ENABLED OR DISABLED



ESC INFRASTRUCTURE IS A DIRECTED ACYCLIC GRAPH SENSOR NETWORK

(i.e. No Routing Loops)

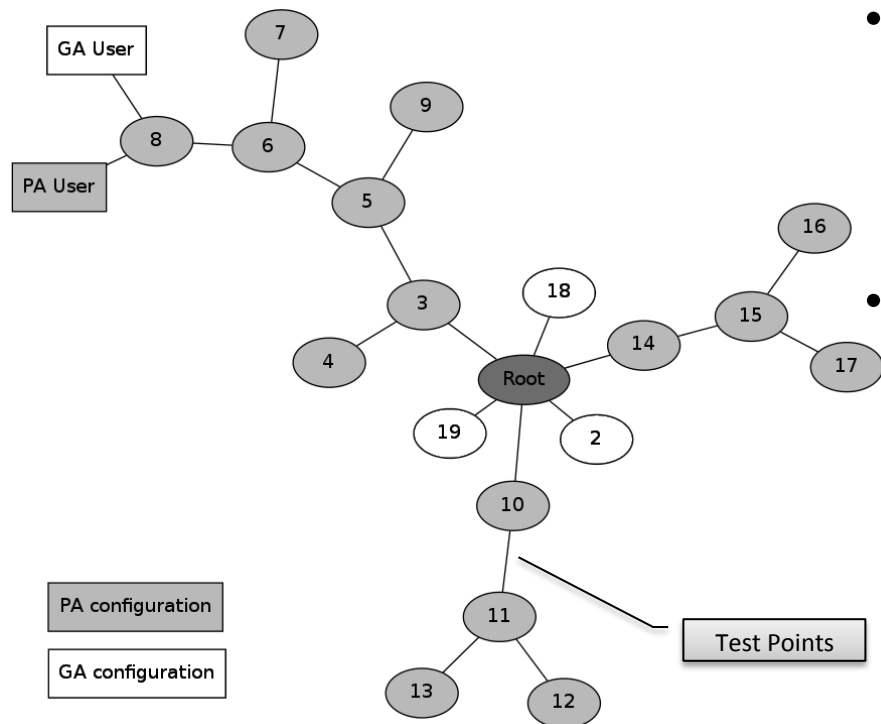


SAS Node

SAS Service Assignment

SAS Infrastructure

SAS INFRASTRUCTURE IS A ROUTED, DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING APPLICATION



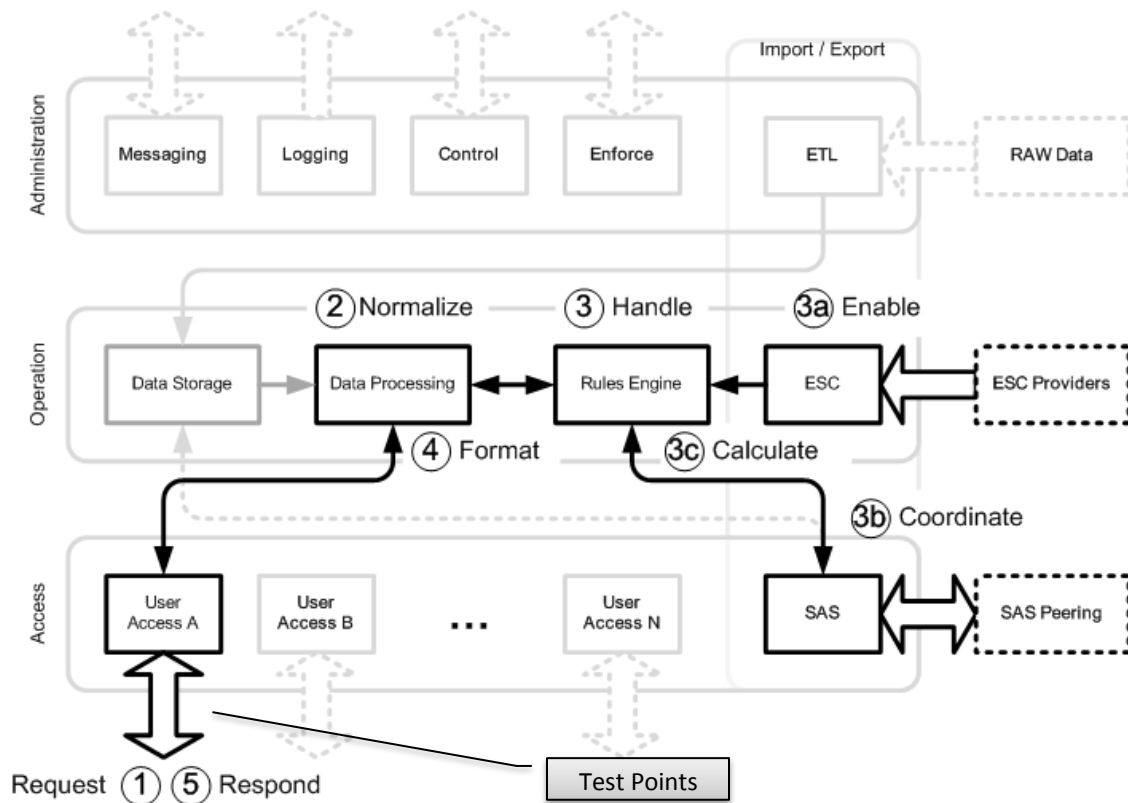
- SAS Infrastructure Comprised of:
 - One or more *SAS Root Nodes*
 - A plurality of *SAS Nodes*
 - Administrative
- SAS Application is Functionally Partitioned
 - Typically by Geographic Region
 - AND/OR by Other Functions
 - Licensee
 - Channels (i.e. high vs. low bands)
 - Device Type, etc.

SAS NODE SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH *USER ACCESS SERVICE* MODULE

UAS Module is Type Specific.

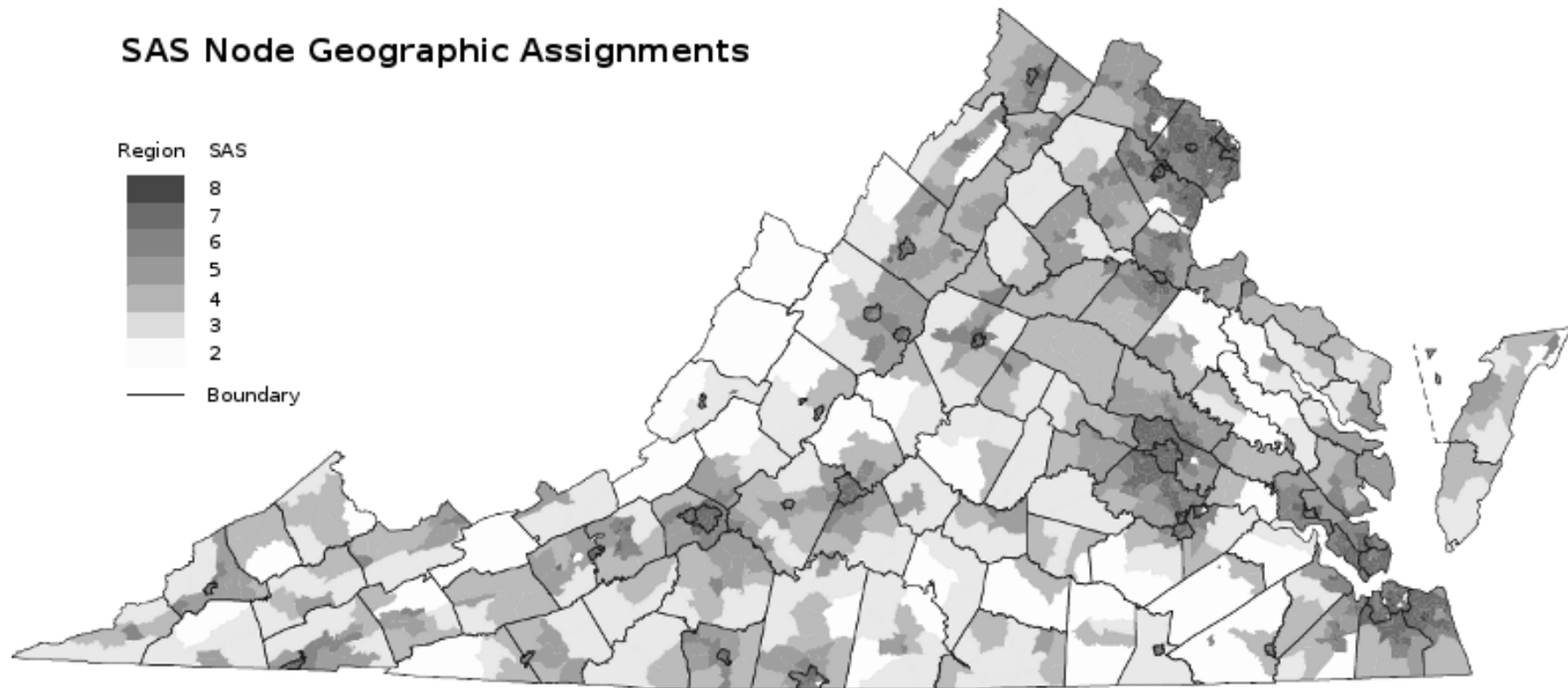
Matches existing OAM&P.

1. Request
2. Normalize
3. Handle
 - a. Enable (via Peer)
 - b. Coordinate (via Peer)
 - c. Calculate
4. Format
5. Respond



SAS NODES DYNAMICALLY PROVISIONED TO MATCH REAL-WORLD DEMAND

SAS Node Geographic Assignments



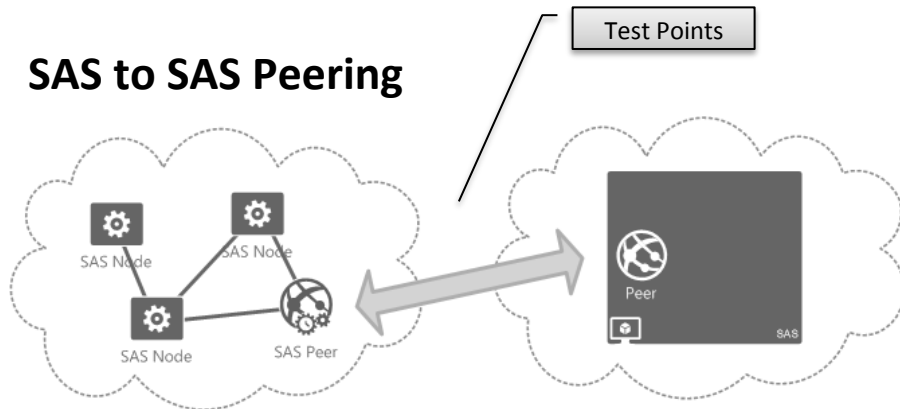
SAS to SAS

SAS to ESC

Peering

PEERING MASKS INTERNAL ARCHITECTURE; PROVIDES SECURITY, FLEXIBILITY

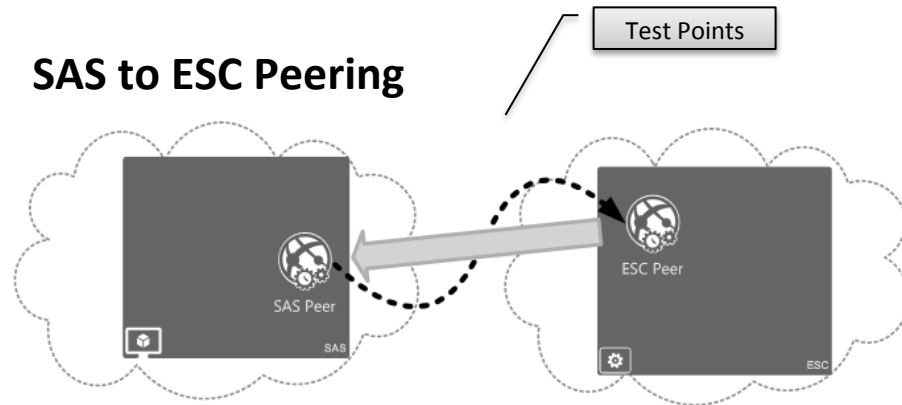
SAS to SAS Peering



- **SAS to SAS Peering**

- Two-way information exchange
- Sender initiated transactions

SAS to ESC Peering



- **SAS to ESC Peering**

- Two-way information exchange
- Client Registration transaction
- Client Query transactions
- Sender “PUSH” updates

Positive Correlation

Negative Correlation

ESC Infrastructure (Methods)

POSITIVE CORRELATION (IDENTIFY AND PROTECT INCUMBENT)

ESC Sensor Nodes

Capable to detect, classify and recognize in real time

- Pulsed, unmodulated transmissions

AN/SPN-43

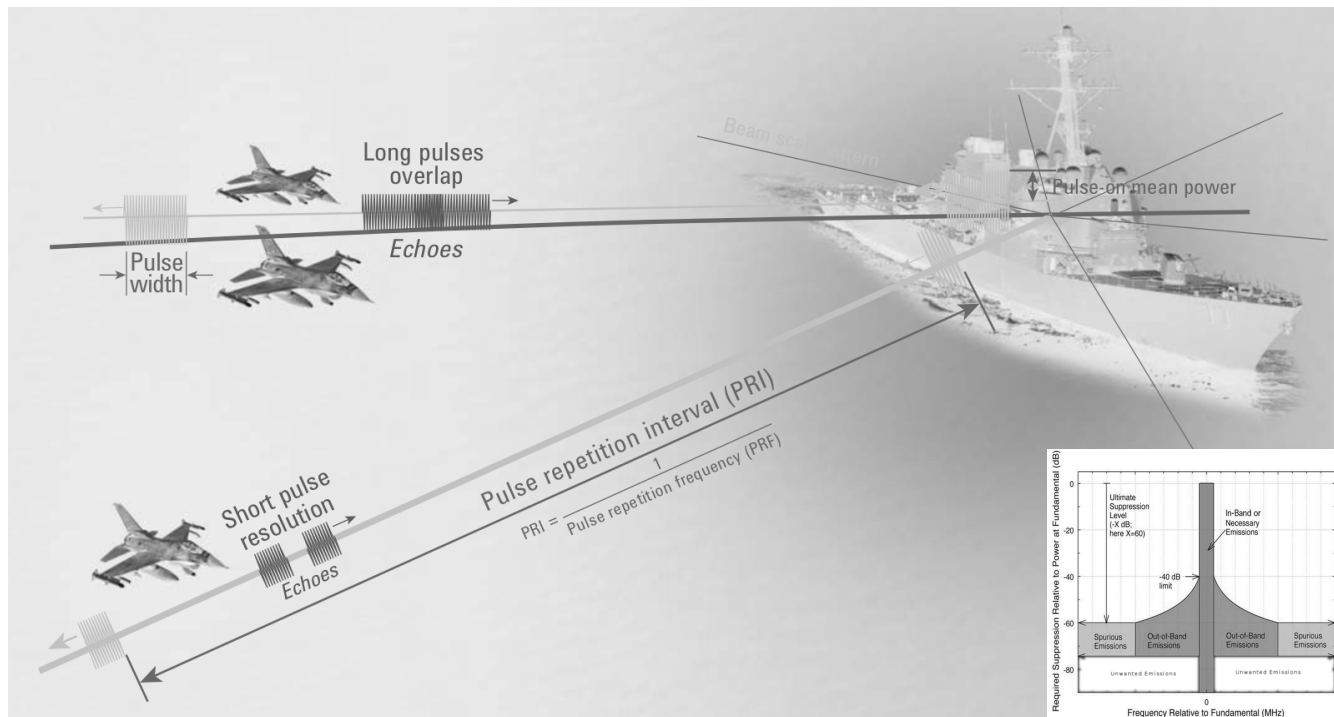
Air Surveillance Radar

3.50 – 3.65 GHz

850 kWatt

0.9 μs Pulse

0.001 Duty Cycle



ESC Sensor Nodes accept and match the RSEC Criteria C radar emission mask.

NEGATIVE CORRELATION (PROTECT ALL STRANGERS)

ESC Sensor Nodes

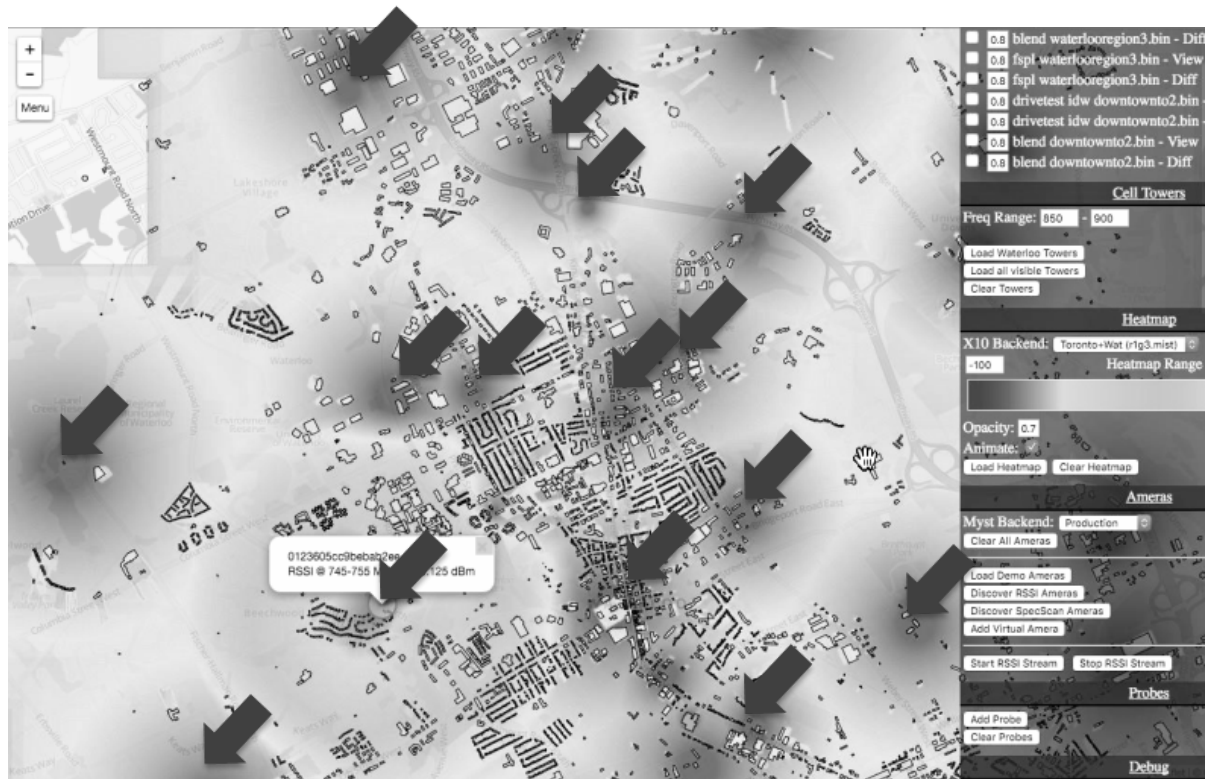
Capable to detect, classify and recognize, in real time:

- All authorized and expected transmitters; and
- Any unexpected transmitters

Positively identify any digitally modulated carrier. Specifically:

- LTE (OFDM)
- WiMAX (802.16)
- WiFi (802.11)
- Others e.g. 64QAM with RS encoding, etc.

Protect unknown transmitters, especially if they “look” like radar.



ESC Infrastructure (Apparatus)



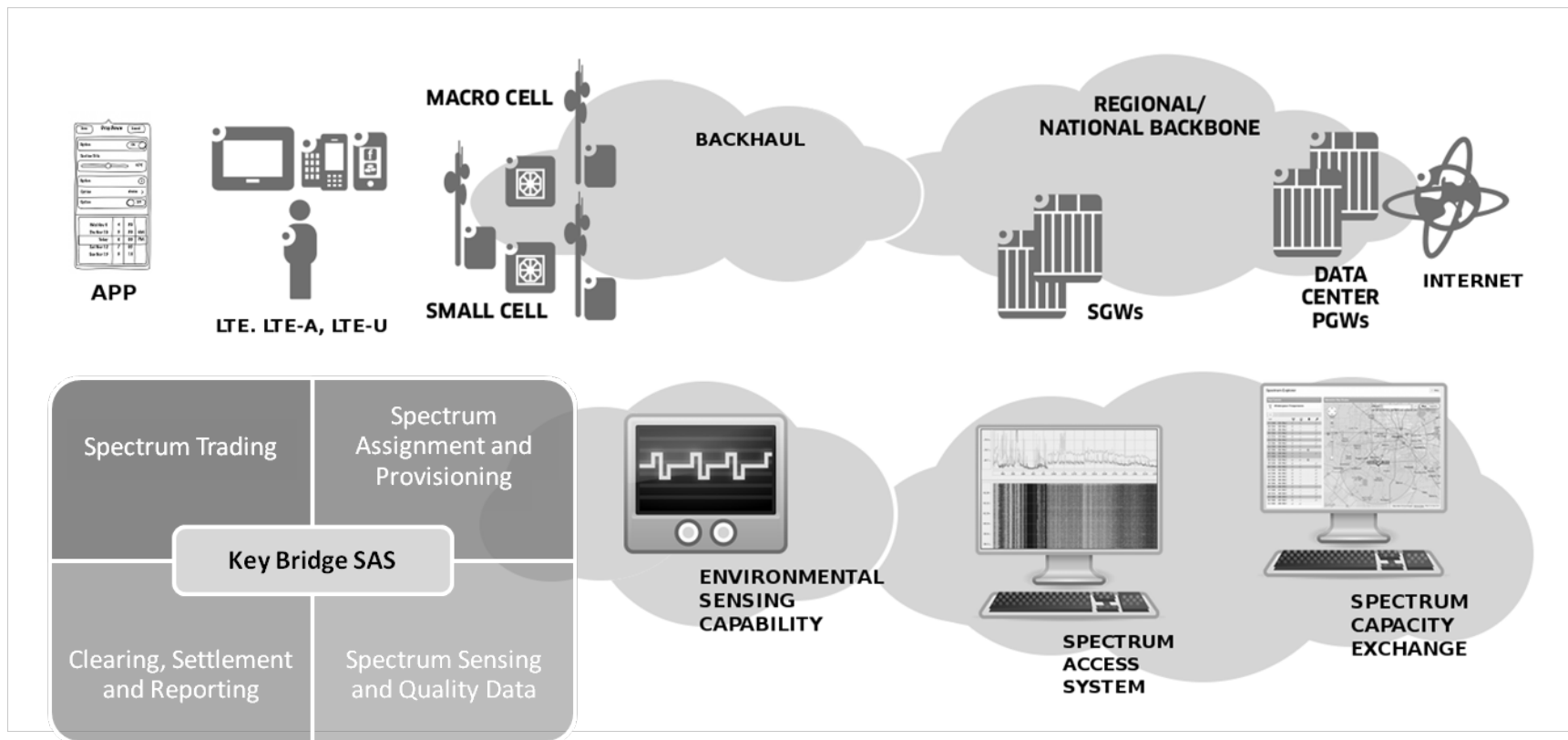
Sensor apparatus presentation.

Spectrum Exchange

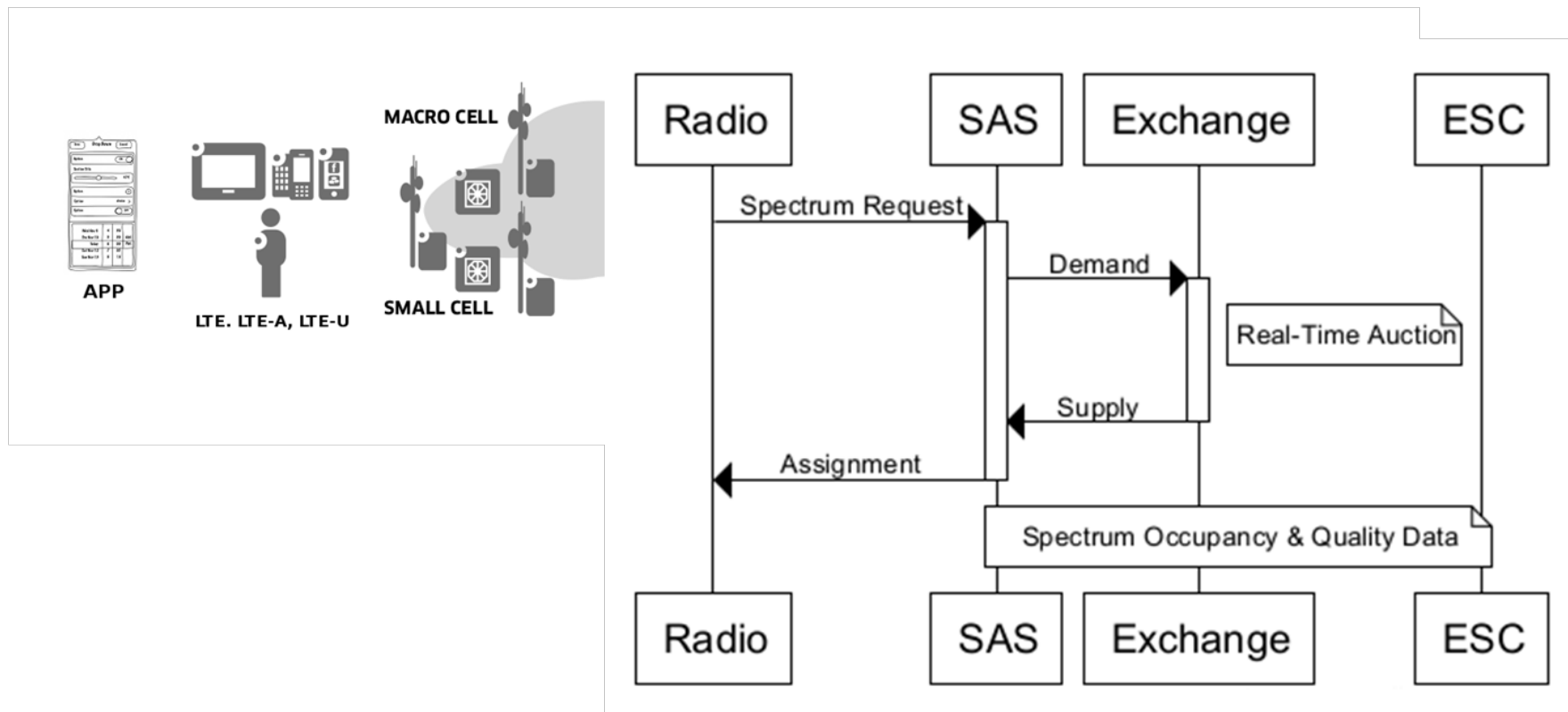
Spectrum Rights Flow and Clearing

Leasing

KEY BRIDGE LEASING ENABLES SPECTRUM CAPACITY EXCHANGE



ON-DEMAND NETWORKING TRANSACTION



Key Bridge

QA + Next Steps